

Meanwhile, the confusion was great. The Republican leaders were evidently rallying their forces. Mr. Hull, chairman of the committee on military affairs, who was one of the prime movers in the movement for prompt and vigorous action on the Republican side, came forward with a strong appeal to Republicans not to be carried off their feet.

At the outset he acknowledged that his sympathies were with the resolution (which, it transpired afterward, he believed at that time contained a declaration of war) but he argued that it did not present a question of higher privilege than the consideration of an appropriation for the bill. We could have war, said he, whenever we wanted it. A resolution declaring war was privileged, he admitted.

"But this is not a resolution declaring war," interposed Mr. Bland. "It is a resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba, which does not necessarily involve war."

"If the resolution falls short of that," replied Mr. Hull, "I will not support it. I fully read it. It falls short of that point. It is not operative and to my mind it does not present any question of privilege at all. As I have always said, I am in favor of this government intervening at the very earliest date until conditions change materially, so that they will insure the liberty of Cuba, and a cessation of the deplorable conditions that prevail in that island at the present time. (Applause on the Republican side). I am in favor of that principle and stand now on this floor for the purpose of preserving the rights of the struggling patriots in their heroic efforts on that island (Applause on the Republican side), and I am in favor of the United States controlling the destinies of this continent, and saying to Spain that she must get out of the Western Hemisphere."

Mr. Lacey (Dem., Ark.) argued that a question involving the right of privilege was one of fact, for the house to decide.

JERRY'S LITTLE JOKE.

While he was speaking the Republicans were conferring. The leaders were yet circulating among each other the confusion resulted that Mr. Cannon (Rep., Kan.) raised a laugh amid the excitement by asking for order among the "speaker's reconstructions."

MR. HOPKINS' PLEA.

Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.), another of the Republicans who openly favors armed intervention, called attention to the distinction between the resolution in the present debate by Mr. Bailey and the present resolution. In the former resolution it was contended that the dignity of the house had been infringed upon by the executive. There was no such contention here, continuing, he appealed to his colleagues to enter in support of the speaker. The Republican members, he said, that within a brief time knew he would be had, so that there was no necessity for resorting to revolutionary methods.

REED'S RULING AT LENGTH.

Amid profound silence the speaker then made his ruling. He spoke in deliberate, distinct and emphatic tones, and decided that the resolution was not privileged in the following ruling:

"A question of privilege which concerns the house is one which concerns the exercise of its functions in accordance with the principles which govern parliamentary bodies. Every parliamentary body has to have rules and regulations, otherwise it would have no government at all; and upon adherence to those rules depends its success as a parliamentary body. The rights of the house under the constitution are in no way to be confounded with privileges of the house and of every member in it in the sense in which this matter is presented here today. Congress has certain powers conferred upon it, and in the exercise of those powers each house is governed by its rules. It is authorized expressly by the constitution to make rules, and without the authorization of the constitution it would be at liberty to make rules. These rules are for the protection of the rights of the house. Now it would be no question in the constitution, if any gentleman would turn to it, that there are certain powers conferred upon congress, the power to declare war, the power to legislate for the general welfare and a series of other enumerated powers. No man up to this date has ever attempted to suggest or suggested that because congress has a right to pass laws upon certain topics that proposals for these laws become questions of privilege; never before except once, and the chair will present the decision to the house. The same language is used with reference to our relations with foreign nations that is used with reference to the creation of the courts of law and all other power which is conferred upon the legislative power and is exercised under the constitution by rules adopted by each body. This is the first preliminary idea that we ought to have in regard to this matter. But this proposition in regard to war."

There is implanted in every man a love of life, and it is the duty of the government to make him tremble and kneel before death when he is threatened. The trouble with men is that they do not recognize death unless it comes in some violent or rapid form. Consumption kills more men than wars, famines, plagues, and all other evils. A slight cold leads to inflammation, the bacilli invade the lungs and we have a case of consumption.

Ninety-eight per cent. of all cases of consumption are cured by Dr. Fieck's Golden Medical Discovery. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It restores the lost appetite, makes the digestion perfect, invigorates the liver, purifies the blood, builds new and healthy flesh and drives out all impurities and disease germs. It cures weak lungs, spitting of blood, obstinate coughs and kindred ailments. No other drug will recommend a substitute.

Mr. Urethia Dunham, a sister of Tyler Co., Va., writes: "I had a pain in my side all the time, but little by little it went away. The Golden Medical Discovery promptly cured the pain, restored my appetite and increased my weight."



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, head-aches and fevers and cures habitual Constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

or about recognition, or any of these subjects which may or may not be within our purview, do not become questions of privilege at all because we have a right to pass upon them, because that would make everything a question of privilege and by making nothing a question of privilege.

"Now I will see what this is founded on. This is a matter which we should not have given any attention to, except in times of interest, not to say excitement. The gentleman from Maine (Mr. Boutelle) some time ago presented to Speaker Crisp a proposition which had in it certain elements charging that the executive was interfering with some of the rights and privileges of the legislative body. The speaker ruled that it was a question of privilege, and you will perceive that it is entirely different from the present proposition, which has no aspect like it at all; not the faintest resemblance to it, but the speaker ruled that it was a privileged question; also ruled that, being a privileged question, it should go to a committee. Well, now, against that doctrine, the chair has always been opposed; and the questions, as members will see by turning to the record, that were put to a committee or not, and if it appears, as the gentleman from Texas says, that it voted on that subject, I voted according to my rights and voted against it. But he has omitted to state to you that this other question, the same question almost, was put before Speaker Crisp and by him promptly decided to be out of order at an earlier day, on the 30th of July, 1894.

"The gentleman from Maine (Mr. Boutelle) demanded its immediate consideration as presenting a privileged question, and the gentleman from Missouri, an old and experienced member (Mr. Dockery) made the point of order that the resolution was not privileged (laughter and applause on the Republican side). Well, now, as a matter of course, the speaker sustained the point—and that is precisely this question."

Mr. Bailey—May I inquire of the chair if there was any appeal taken from the decision of the chair?

The speaker—There was no appeal. It was too clear for an appeal even. (Laughter and applause on the Republican side).

MR. BAILEY APPEALS.

Mr. Bailey immediately appealed from the decision of the chair.

In putting the question on the appeal Speaker Reed made the following significant and impressive statement:

"As far as any question arising out of this matter is concerned, the chair has not the slightest doubt that the wisdom of the house, which has always been able to arrive at important questions in a suitable way, will get at them now and at a speedy time for the occasion." (Applause on the Republican side).

Mr. Bailey—"In reply to that suggestion, which was not a part of the decision, of course, I understand that it was made to hold our friends on the other side, and I venture to say—

BY A STRICT PARTY VOTE.

At this point Mr. Boutelle moved that the appeal lie on the table.

The division was eagerly awaited. The Republicans arose en masse when the speaker called for the yeas. The Democrats, who anxiously surveyed the solid phalanx for a sign of a break, were disappointed. A solid majority voted against the Republicans. The division resulted 10 yeas and 100 noes.

TWO REPUBLICANS SHORT.

As soon as the result was announced the yeas and noes were demanded, and the roll was called, resulting: Yeas, 10; noes, 100.

On the roll call two Republicans, Acheson and Robinson, of Pennsylvania, voted with the Democrats.

The Republicans proved their victory with a round of applause.

A parliamentary wrangle followed over an attempt of Mr. Bailey to appeal from what he contended was a ruling of the chair.

THE NAVAL BILL.

The house then went into committee of the whole and resumed consideration of the naval appropriation bill.

Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.) chairman of the appropriations committee, made a point of order against the paragraph authorizing the construction of a floating steel dry dock at Algeiras, La.

Mr. Sherman (New York), in the chair, overruled the point of order.

CUBA QUESTION CROPS OUT.

From time to time during the afternoon the Cuban question was brought forward and aroused intense feeling. Mr. Wheeler (Dem. Ala.) said that this morning the country had been stirred by the announcement that the Republicans of the house had at last revisited and action would have to be taken. Tomorrow the American people would be dominated when they found that the Republicans of the house had joined the temporizing policy which

TRIO OF BATTLESHIPS

Additional Vessels Leave the Shores of Spain.

BOUND FOR THE WEST

American Naval Officers itching to Get at Them.

Washington, March 30.—A matter that caused a great deal of excitement around the corridors and among the officials at the navy department today was the information that had been received from Minister Woodford of the departure westward of a formidable fleet of three vessels. Naturally there was a disposition to criticize the action of Spain in this particular, in view of the many peace protestations that have been made by that country, and such action was regarded as anything but a friendly move.

The information of the sailing of the Spanish fleet was contained in a dispatch to the state department from United States Minister Woodford at Madrid. The ships sailed from Cartagena, a Spanish naval station on the Mediterranean, and according to the minister's dispatch they were headed westward. This, it was said, was undoubtedly the most formidable array of vessels that had departed from Spain in this direction during the present crisis, and the presumption generally held by the navy department officials was that they were headed ultimately for Havana and would be first heard of at the Canaries.

The fleet is composed of two armored cruisers of the second-class under the command of a formidable torpedo boat destroyer. The names of the cruisers are the Infanta Maria Teresa, a sister ship to the Vizcaya, which visited New York preliminary to her trip to Havana, where she now is, and the Cristobal Colon. The former is built of steel, is 364 feet over all, 62.2 beam and has a displacement of 6,390 tons. The Cristobal Colon is 323 feet long and 58.3 beam. She is of 6,390 tons displacement and has a speed of 20 knots. Both cruisers are heavily armed. The convoy of the vessels, the Destructor, is a formidable class of about 400 displacement capable of excellent service.

Key West, March 30.—The sailing of the Spanish warships, presumably for Cuba, has created considerable feeling among many of the officers, as was the case when the torpedo flotilla sailed for Porto Rico. It is insisted that prompt action should be taken to assemble in these waters such a display of naval force as thoroughly to offset Spain's coming fleet, which is generally considered formidable.

Captain Sampson, Captain Evans and Captain Chadwick had a long consultation today on board the flagship. Captain Evans has been warmly greeted on his new ship, the Iowa.

Innocent Children Sacrificed.

The "slaughter of the innocents" continues, until it is estimated that fully one-fourth of the human race die before attaining their fifth birthday, owing in great measure to our reckless and changing climate. And there are thousands of adults, even in this land of plenty, that stomach, liver and bowel complaints are reducing to confirmed invalids, whom Hostetter's Stomach Bitters would promptly relieve and invigorate. Malaria, rheumatism and kidney trouble yield to the Bitters.

SENATORS WHO FAVOR WAR

Cullom Says Spain will Fight as Her Custom Says.

Washington, March 30.—Senator Shelby M. Cullom, a member of the foreign relations committee, makes the following statement in regard to the Cuban situation:

"I don't see how we can avoid a war with Spain. The feeling on the floor of the senate is intense. It looks to me that if the president does not soon define some policy acceptable to congress it will proceed without him.

"I don't think Spain will yield to our demands without an armed contest, even at the eleventh hour. She will seek to delay with all of the adroitness and finesse known to her diplomacy. When all the arts of the diplomacy are exhausted I think she will fight."

Senator Gray of Delaware, a member of the committee on foreign relations, made the following statement:

"The situation is exceedingly grave. If there is any change to be noted it is that we are nearer war today than we were

"77" for Colds

Friends of "77" should try Dr. Humphreys' Specifics for other diseases, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder trouble, Infants, and Female Complaints, Asthma, &c.

Specific Manual to be found at Drug-gists, or sent free, tells all.

Humphreys' Medicine Co., New York.

forty-eight hours ago. I need not dwell on the events which have led up to this condition of things. They are known to all men."

Senator Joseph L. Rawlins of Utah dictated the following statement:

"I was loath to introduce my war resolution, but I thought the proper time had come when decisive action should be taken, and there seemed to be a disposition upon the part of senators and representatives to strike out in the matter. I shall press this resolution to the fullest extent, and I have no doubt that some positive resolution will be reported from the committee on foreign relations."

STATESMEN WILL FIGHT

Members of Congress Who Will Re-sist to Raise Regiments.

New York, March 30.—Representative Robert F. Broussard of Louisiana has tendered his resignation to the governor of his state, to take effect immediately upon a declaration of war with Spain, says the Washington correspondent of the Associated Press.

Mr. Broussard left for his home in Louisiana, where he expects to form a regiment, which he will command in the event of war, which, he says, is sure to come.

"I have been in receipt of hundreds of letters from citizens in my district," said he, "offering their services in case of hostilities, and I have decided to organize a regiment of my own. I have spoken and voted, and I am willing and anxious to back up my vote with a sword or with a musket."

Mr. Broussard is not the only representative who has announced his intention of giving up a seat in the house for a sword and a blue uniform. Representative Sulzer of New York was the first to announce that he would raise a regiment in his district, and Representatives Colson and Berry, both of Kentucky, have expressed their determination to go to the Confederate army.

"I am very anxious," said Colonel Berry, "to take a regiment of my old men, their sons and their grandsons. It may be sent to Cuba with them. We would soon show them what American soldiers, and Kentucky soldiers, at that, are made of. We would show them that the men who fought under the blue and the gray, who stood face to face with American bullets, are not afraid of Spaniards."

Chicago, March 30.—A special from the Chicago Times-Herald says: "Illinois and Louisiana will furnish the first congressmen to resign and raise regiments for the war."

Representative Campbell of McLeans-boro, of the Twentieth Illinois district, and Representative Broussard of New Iberia, of the Third Louisiana district, have announced that they would at once resign and go home and prepare for war.

"I regard hostilities as inevitable," said Mr. Campbell, "and in twenty-four hours I shall telegraph my resignation to Governor John R. R. and ask his authority to raise a regiment. I have no doubt that he will immediately grant it, and that I shall be able to put a first-class force in the field very shortly."

Mr. Broussard has already forwarded his resignation, to take effect on the breaking out of hostilities. He left for his home in Louisiana last night."

NEWSPAPER MEN EXPELLED

Spanish "Official Advertisers" Creep Into the Dispatches.

Havana, March 30.—A named Garcia, who has acted as interpreter for a New York newspaper, leaves for Key West today by order of the chief of police who accuses him of being the author of many sensational stories and of having been in communication with the insurgents.

The great railroad bridge near Pal-mira, province of Santa Clara was destroyed by the Spaniards on March 27. It is believed that the explosion was the work of dynamite. The report of the explosion was heard fifteen miles away.

It is reported that orders have been given to expel from Cuba George C. Musgrove, the correspondent of a New York newspaper.

The palace authorities announce that Spanish forces at Cagayan, in the Sancti Spiritus district of the province of Santa Clara, have been engaged with the insurgents. It is added that the latter left nine men killed on the field and retired with their wounded. Among the latter it is alleged is General Aguila, who is reported to be seriously wounded.

A Spanish column commanded by Colonel Escario in the district of Manzanillo, province of Santiago de Cuba has it is announced by the Spaniards destroyed during the last three days ninety-four farms, a sugar cane mill, a coffee plantation, some barracks and two hospitals. In addition Colonel Escario's troops captured six insurgents.

LUCKY LINK M'KINLEY

He has Been Agreed Upon for Deputy Clerk of Key County.

Link McKinley, editor of the Newkirk Republican, is the son of a farmer. He will be open to receive the congratulations of his friends upon his appointment to an office. His name has been agreed upon by Judge Hainer and District Clerk Harn for the deputy clerkship of Key county and his appointment will be announced in a few days.

Bruckner's Armistice Salvo.

The Best Salvo in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by G. Gehring.

M'KINLEY AND HANNA

Hanged and Burned in Effigy At Richmond, Va.

TAMPA NAVAL RESERVES

Disgusted and Impatient, Dis-band Their Company.

Richmond, Va., March 30.—President McKinley and Senator Mark Hanna were hanged and burned in effigy tonight, by a crowd of men who assembled on the outskirts of the city. William Hattess, a well known Democratic worker, made a speech denouncing the Cuban policy of the administration. The speech was cheered, and at its conclusion Hattess drew a revolver and fired at the effigies. Hattess shot at them as a signal for a general fusillade from the crowd.

Tampa, Fla., March 30.—As a mark of disapproval of President McKinley's supposed peace policy, the Fort Tampa naval reserves met last night, and the members tendered their resignations. They finally decided to wait a few days for developments. If there is then no change in the situation, the company will disband.

GOOD TIDINGS IF TRUE

That the United States Has Bought St. Thomas Island.

New York, March 30.—A special to the Journal and Advertiser from Washington says:

"There is some reason to believe that the government has made a most important deal with a foreign nation which will have a most important bearing upon our relations with Spain."

"It is said that negotiations have been concluded for the cession to this country of the three Danish islands in the West Indies—St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix."

It is also understood that Denmark sells to this country two cruisers and three torpedo boat destroyers.

"The price paid for the whole is said to be \$15,000,000. Nothing can be learned of the details, but it is reported that the islands were sold for about \$3,000,000 and the war vessels for about \$5,000,000."

"The islands will be used as coaling stations and as a base for naval action."

Washington, March 30.—As stated in these dispatches the navy department has in view the acquisition of a coaling station in the West Indies. The government is now without any coaling station in a country of any importance, a matter of considerable regret among naval officials. Ever since the trouble with Spain has been threatened Captain Bradford, the chief of the bureau of equipment, has been looking over the field very carefully and has indicated to Secretary Long several desirable places in the West Indies.

The chief of the bureau of equipment, in his judgment, might be acquired by the government. One of these locations is the island of St. Thomas, a Danish possession, where it is said the facilities for the establishment of a coaling station are admirable. Secretary Long has recognized the force of Captain Bradford's arguments and representations in the matter and has laid the question before the state department officials with a view to the acquisition of St. Thomas. It is said at the navy department today that the purchase of the island has yet been consummated but that negotiations are under way. The Associated Press announced last week that the island of Navassa would not be selected, but that the tendencies were toward the Danish island, which could be purchased for a considerable sum.

LIEUTENANT JENKINS BURIED

Extraordinary Honors Paid This Soldier and Marine.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 30.—The cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny united today in a loyal and patriotic spirit and paid the highest civic and military honors to the remains of Lieutenant F. W. Jenkins, who perished on the United States battleship Maine.

The public funeral accorded Lieutenant Jenkins' remains was not a local matter merely dictated by the momentary grief of the people of this community; it was a national affair and was the first funeral of a victim of the Maine that has taken place on American soil, north of Key West, and Lieutenant Jenkins was the most prominent of all the 268 victims.

From the time of the arrival of the body in Pittsburg at 6:05 o'clock this morning until the volley of musketry over the grave in Uniondale cemetery, Allegheny, the manifestations of mourning and patriotism were marked in the two cities.

Flags were at half mast everywhere. The tolling of bells, echoes of minute guns, and the marked suppression of the business of ordinary days, the strains of funeral airs and the muffled roll of drums told those who heard but did not see, of the solemn event passing this day.

The funeral program was made to occupy most of the day in the execution of it and the weather was most favorable for it. First the body was taken to Allegheny and placed in state at 9 o'clock in the postoffice corridors. A squad of division C, Pennsylvania reserves, was the guard of honor. At 11 o'clock, still escorted by the military guard and a detachment of police, it was brought to the court house in this city, where it again lay in state for two hours. While the people filed by the hour and the bells tolled, the national guard organizations and the G. A. R. posts assembled in the vicinity. At 1:30 o'clock the casket was placed on a caisson and the march to Allegheny was taken up.

The procession was headed by General Wiley and staff, of the Kentucky Brigade, and a third degree drill about the normal. Behind the first of the year the accumulated excess of daily mean temperature above the normal is 26 degrees.

There has been a decided increase in the duration of the winter was forty per cent, and after the first twelve or fifteen seconds they were more violent than ever before recorded in the history of the greater motion was eastward and northward, and approximately, the earth moved one-fourth of an inch.

THE WEATHER.

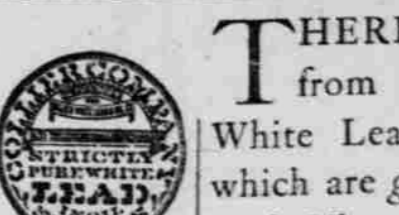
Wichita, Kan., March 30.

Local forecast for Wichita and vicinity: Thursday, fair and warmer.

During the past 24 hours the highest temperature has been —, the lowest 10, and the mean 10, with 1.2 inch of rain since 7 p. m. yesterday, followed by cool, cloudy weather, gentle southeast wind and high barometer.

The river remains at 11 feet on the gauge.

Thus far this month the average temperature has been 61, or an average of one and a third degrees above the normal. Since the first of the year the accumulated excess of daily mean temperature above the normal is 26 degrees.



There is no getting away from the fact that Pure White Lead (see list of brands which are genuine) and Pure Linseed Oil make the best paint.

Properly applied, it will not chip, chalk or scale off, but will outwear any of the mixtures offered as substitutes. It is, therefore, by far the most economical.

FREE By using National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Calculator, you desired shade is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving valuable information and card showing samples of colors free; also cards showing pictures of twelve houses of different designs painted in various styles or combinations of shades forwarded upon application to those mentioned below.

NATIONAL LEAD CO., ST. LOUIS BRANCH,
Clark Ave. and Tenth St., St. Louis, Mo.

which deceased graduated before entering Annapolis.

Washington, March 30.—Representative Adamson of Georgia has introduced a resolution recognizing the republic of Cuba and authorizing the president to accredit to it a minister of this government.

Representative Mahoney of New York introduced a joint resolution recognizing the Cuban republic as a free and independent state and welcoming her to the sisterhood of republics in the western world.

Representative Todd of Michigan introduced a resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the United States and Spain.

A resolution similar to that introduced by Senator Foraker yesterday, recognizing Cuban independence was introduced by Representative Frederick of Kansas.

Representative Wheeler of Alabama introduced the following joint resolution:

"Resolved, That the government of the United States hereby declares that the struggling patriots in the island of Cuba are belligerents and are recognized as such by this government."

I have been afflicted with rheumatism for fourteen years and nothing seemed to give any relief. I was able to be around all the time, but constantly suffering. I had tried everything I could hear of and I was told to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which I did, and was immediately relieved and in a short time cured. I am happy to say that it has not since returned.—Josh Edgar, Germantown, Cal. For sale by Druggists.

BLAINE COUNTY'S NEW TOWN

Great Things are Expected of Geary the New Cheyenne Terminus.

Valencia, D. T., March 30.—(Special.)—Surveyors commenced work on the town of Geary on Tuesday of this week. The town is located nineteen miles south-east of Watonga on the farm of S. E. Huff. It is to be the terminus of the Cheyenne railroad and will beyond doubt be a bustling town. A large number of business men in El Reno, Oklahoma City, Guthrie and other Oklahoma towns are going to start up in the new Blaine county town. The Cheyenne railroad is coming to Geary by the first of August. From present indications Geary will be as large as El Reno or Kingfisher within a few months after it opens up. The Cheyenne road expects to control the traffic of all this southwestern country. That company offers special inducements to the people of this part of the Territory and bids fair to capture all this country so far as traffic is concerned.

Don't take any substitute when you ask for Hood's Sarsaparilla. Say Hood's and only Hood's.

EARTHQUAKE IN CALIFORNIA

One of the Severe Shocks in the State's History.

San Francisco, March 30.—A severe shock of earthquake was felt here at 11:43 o'clock tonight. The vibrations continued for fully fifteen seconds, causing people to rush from their homes in all parts of the city. Buildings were violently rocked and telephone and telegraphic circuits were broken. At midnight no serious damage had been reported. The sleeping city was much awakened by the shock, which was the most severe experienced here since twelve years ago, when several buildings were blown down. Guests in down town hotels and boarding houses made a rush for the air, and Market and Montgomery streets, thirty seconds after the earthquake, were lined with half-dazed and wholly frightened people. The earthquake is reported general over the central part of the state. No serious damage is reported anywhere. Several shocks are reported from Sacramento, Stockton, San Jose, Merced and Santa Cruz.

In Sacramento there were three distinct shocks. At Fresno, which is farther south, no shock occurred.

Sacramento, Cal., March 30.—At 11:38 o'clock tonight, three shocks of earthquake were felt here. They were of an extraordinary duration and seemed to be from southeast to northwest. There was so far no damage reported.

Stockton, Cal., March 30.—At 11:18 o'clock Stockton experienced the heaviest earthquake shock of its history. Windows rattled and people in the upper stories of houses had some difficulty in keeping their feet. The shock was from east to west, and the extreme of considerable tilt of its visit for five minutes after the shocks had passed away. No damage is reported save the breaking of telegraph wires.

San Jose, Cal., March 30.—One of the heaviest earthquakes ever experienced in this section occurred tonight at 11:12 o'clock. From the weather observation on Mount Hamilton it was reported that the duration of the tremor was forty per cent, and after the first twelve or fifteen seconds they were more violent than ever before recorded in the history of the greater motion was eastward and northward, and approximately, the earth moved one-fourth of an inch.

THE WEATHER.

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Climate Cure

of New Mexico and Arizona

The SALT RIVER VALLEY of Arizona and the various Health Resorts in NEW MEXICO

are unrivaled for the relief of chronic lung and throat diseases. Pure, dry air; an equable temperature; the proper altitude; constant sunshine. Descriptive pamphlets issued by the U. S. Department of the Interior contain complete information relative to these resorts.

The items of altitude, temperature, humidity, barometric pressure, and a third degree drill about the normal. Behind the first of the year the accumulated excess of daily mean temperature above the normal is 26 degrees.

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